BUBSCRIBER

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

know not which, but he succeeded in removing

"I am not at all expressing dissatisfaction

with the conclusions which the Democratic ways and means committee reached in these cases, but I am proving from the changes made in their own bill, in its different stages, that they shifted around, turned and dickered

cement from the free list.

TO-DAY ONLY

Will offer 50 dozen Boys'

Boys, come early and get them,

We will also offer 40 dozen Boys'

CHICATION TAIDE DINE

To-day only, at

Real value 85c.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE

RAINY RAIN. Decidedly wet, isn't it? This kind of weather would be discouraging and disagreeable if our streets were well raved. The condition of Washington, Pennsylvaaia and Illinois streets, and in fact the condition of all our streets, as left by the gas companies, is a thorn in the rose they offer us in the form of cheap.

clean, convergent fuel. These drippy, drizzling days make one pine for the slear skies of the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Minnesota and Montana are the land of sunshine. You can escape the mud and rain by taking one of the half-rate tickets offered by the KANKAKEE LINE to all of these States OCT. 23. No one will deny that the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati is the greatest ever held in the West. ONLY TWO MORE CHANCES for cheap rates to CINCINNATI AND RETURN, October 25 and 27; Round trip only \$2.00. Go see this Exposition be-

fore it closes.

REMEMBER our cheap one-way and round-trip rates to CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WASHING-TON TERRITORY.

TIME CARD. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all in-formation call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, comer Washington and Meridian streets. J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A NEW SERIAL

- FOR THE -

By the Author of 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' "Tales of the Argonauts," etc.

Bret Harte's New Story

Of Mining Life in California,

"CRESSY"

BEGINS IN THE

SUNDAY JOURNAL

NOV. 4.

"Cressy" has all the characteristic qualities of Bret Harte's early work-touching pathos, quaint humor, fresh charming description and sympathetic appreciation of true manliness and womanliness even under the roughest and most uninviting exterior.

It is a love story of dramatic situation and exciting incidents.

The Opening Chapters APPEAR IN THE

WHENINDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Varmer and rain to-day; cooler, fair weather to-morrow.

When does the rain become too familiar with a lady? When it begins to pat her (patter) on the back. And there has been too much of this sort of thing hereabouts, too. It is time it was rebuked.

THE GALLANT WHEN, Always defends the ladies (God bless 'em). Observe

us now: We have opened a fresh lot of Waterproof Gossamer Circulars

With hood, for ladies and children, \$1.25 to \$1.50. (Gordyear's goods.) Also, men and boys' Waterproof Gossamers, \$1 to \$3.50, double-breasted, light and medium weights. A heavy and medium weight for farmers or laboring

men, \$1.25 to \$4.50. Also, the celebrated Chas. McIntosh & Co., London and Manchester, England,

Chesterfield Waterproof Cloaks \$5, \$18, \$22. Come in out of the wet.

LYNCHED IN WYOMING.

A Band of Settlers Hang Two Men Who Fired the House of an Ex-Ranchman.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 22 .- A cowboy from the Snake river country brings news of the these parts as "Dutchy," two hunters, who maliciously burned the house of a ranchman a few miles north of the Snake. The pair started out with horses and Winchesters to kill elk and deer. They found game in abundance, and began a wholesale slaughter of the animals. They were not hunting for venison, but for hides and hotes. Tom Johnson, ex-ranchman, met shem on Thursday and remonstrated with them. He said they were violating the game laws of the Territory, and he threatened to have them arrested if they did not cease the useless slaughter. This threat enraged Adams, and that night, accompanied by his partner, he rode down to Johnson's ranch and set fire to his house. He did not attempt to avoid detection, and, instead of riding away, hovered around the burning building until Johnson came out, carrying his wife and little girl in bis arms. Adams rode over to the ranchman with a cocked revolver in each band and smilingly told him that he was going to kill all the elk in Corbin county. He added: "If you interfere with me again, I'll kill you, too." A short time afterward Adams rode away, accompanied by his partner, and then Johnson, leaving his wife and child in a barn, set out for a little settlement on the Snake to alarm his friends. He reached the settlement about daylight, and within an hour he had gathered a force of forty men who were eazer to join him in the chase. The pursuers rode until noon. when they came upon a little dinner camp, of which the hunters were the only occupants. Adams saw the approaching squadron first, and instinctively grasped his Winchester and raised it to his shoulder, but he lowered it when he saw the long line of gleaming six-shooters that suddenly sprang into view. The two hunters were made prisoners, and, after being tied securely to their own horses, were started to the settlement, where they were confined in an old adobe hut. That night a hundred men took them out and hanged them to a limb of a tree. When the cowboy who braught the news left the Snake country the bodies were still swinging in the air.

GLADSTONE ON DIVORCE.

The Great Englishman Briefly Gives His

Views in a Letter to Rev. S. W. Dike. Boston, Oct. 22.-Some time ago Bishop Paddock, of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts, who is also the president of the National Divorce Reform League, was in England, and had an interview with Mr. Gladstone on the work of reform which the league is doing in this country. Mr. Gladstone is much interested in the reform, and requested the Bishop to give him what information was possible regarding the work of the league here. Accordingly he communicated with the secretary of the league, the Rev. Dr. Samuel W. Dike, the well-known writer on divorce reform, and he sent Mr. Gladstone such information as he desired. A recent mmunication from Gladstone to Dr. Dike pre sents his opinions on the subject of divorce, and they are now made public. The letter is as

"Rev. S. W. Dike, LL. D., Auburndale, Mass., United States of America: "Reverend Sir-I thank you very much, and the bishop also, for the tracts you have sent me. I have had the advantage, too, of a conversa-tion with Bishop Paddock. My attention had for some time been drawn to the condition both of law and of practice touching divorce in some of the States of the Union, and the facts caused me some alarm as to the future of your great country. I contemplate with interest every movement which may bring us nearer to the Christian standard, even without attaining it-a gradual progress being the only one possible, and the one ordained. Personally, I hold by the law of the whole western church, which teaches marriage to be indissoluble and regards severence a mensa et thora as the expedient allowed in cases where the gravest difficulties may have arisen within the married state.
With best wishes, your very obedient and faithful.
W. E. GLADSTONE."

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT.

A Clergyman Arraigns Civil-Service Reform. and a Burst of Applause Follows.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 .- A seneational incident happened to-day, at the funeral services of C. S. Squires, who was assistant postmaster at Chicago for nineteen years, after having worked his way up from errand-boy in the postal service. Mr. Squires was reduced, .not long ago, to a chief-clerkship, and subsequently suspended His friends claim he died of a broken heart. The funeral took place, with high Masonie honors, in Immanuel Baptist Church, one of the most prominent congregations in the city. The church was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Lorimer pronounced the culogy, and his cloquence had already greatly wrought up the audience, when he said: "I see in the dead before me the arraignment of civil service. I think, as he lies there, that he declares the failure of the system. Our ideal is still beyond our intellect, nor will justice and purity prevail in civil service until preferment shall be given upon a scale of talent and fitness." There was a moment of silence, and then the big church rang with an unrestrainable outburst of applause. Kuights Templars in regalia and plain business men alike excitedly shouted approval, notwithstanding the sacred surroundings and the presence of the dead. Dr. Lorimer besought order, saying; "Not here; not here;" but adding, "had this loved and lovable man his just deserts, he would still be actively among us, or we would have been mourning for the dead postmaster of Chicago and not a cierk of the registry department." So intense was the agitation of the audience that it was with difficulty that the church could be cleared.

A Manufactory Goes Out of Business.

Boston, Oct. 22 .- The Norway Steel and Iron Company, with extensive works on Dor-chester avenue, South Boston, has decided to wind up its affairs, close up its works and go out of business altogether. Fully five hundred men will be thrown out of work. The business And Will Run for NINE WEEKS | boiler-plates, etc. The concern is particularly well known throughout the center of the country because of its extensive dealings in Swedish iron,

THE PARNELL COMMISSION

The Investigation of the Newspaper Allegations Begins in Formal Style.

Attorneys Make Full Presentation of the Case for Both Sides, and the General Result Is in Favor of the Irish Members.

One Hundred and Fifty Dead and Injured of the Laterza Accident Indentified,

But Scores of Others Have Been Extricated Whose Names Are Not Yet Known-An Enormous Sum Needed for French Defenses.

THE "TIMES" AND THE IRISH.

The Opening Day of the Great Trial Shows Badly for the Newspaper People.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The commission appointed to investigate the charges made by the Times against Irish members of Parliament opened court at 11 o'clock this morning. Sir Charles Russell, as leading counsel for Mr. Parnell, opened the proceedings by applying for the release from Wexford prison of Mr. Wm. Redmond. Justice Hannen, president of the commission, said the same course would be adopted with Mr. Redmond as in the case of Mr. John Dillon. His release must not be construed to mean that he had been granted immunity from imprisonment. He would be set free only under strict conditions. These would not allow of his taking any part in public life, and would comlynching of Adams and a companion, known in | pel him to hold himself strictly a prisoner on

Sir Charles Russell intimated that for the present he would not insist upon his application for Mr. Redmond's release.

Discussion then ensued upon the length of time the court should sit weekly. Counsel for both sides concurred in a proposal to hold sessions upon four days of each week, but the court decided to meet every week day except Saturday, and asked counsel to expedite the proceedings.

Attorney-general Webster opened the case for the Times. He promised to give the court the fullest information in the Times's power regarding the cource of the evidence against the Irish party which the Times had published. He would not treat the case as having anything to do with the merits or demerits of home rule or of any supposed burning Irish question. The inquiry was strictly into the specific charges made in the O'Donnel action against the Times, and he would be careful not to introduce questions beyond the charges. The Attorneygeneral then proceeded to review the Times article on "Parnellism and Crime," going over the old grounds. The courtroom was wall filled, but not over crowded. Perfect order prevailed. The general public was not admitted. Mr. Parnell and numerous other Nationalist members of Parliament were present. It would be shown, said Mr. Webster, that many of the men mentioned in the Times's particulars had personally taken part in crimes of the worst kind, while, with scarcely any exception, the persons mentioned had never denonneed catrages or crimes. Owing to the failure of the officers of the National League to comply with the commission's order regarding the discovery of bank books, the Times counsel had been unable to shape their case as they had expected to. Still, even without the bank books, they would prove that money had been paid by the league to men appointed for the actbal commission of acts of violence and crime. Some of the men thus appointed were connected with the American League and some were provided with money from funds obtained in Ireland. From the outset of the Land League's existence, since the formation of the National League, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues had been intimately associated with Irish Americans who were advocates of dynamite. Remarkable evidence would be produced to prove this connection and to show, also, that an extraordinary number of nutraced crimes were due to the incitement of the League. Referring to letters alleged to implicate Mr. Parnell and others in crimes, Mr. Webster promised to produce before the commission all the letters which had been mentioned in the trial of the O'Donnel case. He then recounted the history of the league's con-

they were linked to that party by common aims and interests. The Attorney-general quoted from speeches of Nationalist leaders made from the year 1879 onwards. When the court adjourned for the day, Mr. Webster was apparently only a small way advanced to the presentation of his case. The vagueness and general character of his statement left an impression that the Times has no absolute legal proof of its charges. Instead of producing evidence that Mr. Parnell and his associates were accomplices, befere or after the fact, with the Phoenix Park murders, he will attempt to justify the Times's accusations by raking up outrages attributed to members of the league and trying to connect them with the Par-nellites. Mr. Webster seemed to be hampered by a dread of committing himself beyond the most cantious statement. He spoke in his worst form, prosing along in a dreary monotone, without the least display of rhetoris. There was an utter absence of points in his statement, and his

nection with agrarian agitations, and showed

how they were related to Fenianism. He recited

instances where Davitt, Devoy, Walsh, Egan, Brennan and Matthew Harris had held commu-

nication with the Parnellite party and declared

disconnected one. THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

exposition of the Times's case was generally a

One Hundred and Fifty Dead and Wounded Identified-Many Others Unknown,

Rome, Oct. 22 .- Of the four hundred persons known to have been on board the train buried in the land-slide near Laterza, 150 dead and wounded have been identified. A large number of others taken out are as yet unknown. Scores were taken out to-day, and the soldiers and laborers are exerting themselves to the utmost to recover the bodies still buried. Their work is very much retarded by the extreme cold and snow. Among the killed is an entire theatrical troupe, not one of the members surviving. Several headless and armiess bodies have been found in the river near by. A young mother, crazed by the shock and the loss of her children, clasped their dead bodies to her breast and refused to release them. A young priest, who was buried two hours, was taken out without injury, but his bair had turned white. A family of six persons were taken out together.

Two carriages, in which were thirty carabineers, sustained no damage. The carabineers were able to assist in extricating the victims. All the officials attached to the train were killed It is estimated that 200,000 cubic metres of earth fell upon the line. Many of the pass-engers who escaped with their lives left the scene immediately after the accident. It is therefore impossible, as yet, to tell the exact number of the killed.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Beautifut Fatth and Trust of the Good Old Quaker Poet.

London, Oct. 23 .- John G. Whittier, in a letter to the secretary of the Howard Association, of London, regarding the society's services, says: "I like practical Christianity and true following of the Master. I weary of creeds and dogmas more and more. I love the old ways of Grellet and Wollman, but I have no controversy with others. I am now in feeble health. My work is done. I wish it were better done, but I trust, and am thankful that I cannot glory in myself. My sole trust is in the goodness of God."

A Vast Sum Wanted for Defensive Works. Paris, Oct. 22 .- The National is authority for the startling statement that M. De Freycinet, the Minister of War, who has been making a tour of southeast France, has informed the

invasion. It is supposed that M. De Freydinet found the present detenses useless against the new explosive.

De Lesseps Makes Another Prediction. Paris, Oct. 22.-At a meeting at Lyons, M. De Lesseps declared that the Panama canal would be opened for traffic in July, 1890. He said he wished to correct the report that the opening would be delayed until 1891.

Foreign Notes. It is rumored that the King of Wurtemberg was received at Nice with bisses and cries of "A bas is Prusse."

The Liege Gazette says that the Belgian epis-copate intends to send a letter to the Pope relative to the penal code and the Italian occupation

A man named Bruen, formerly a policeman, was murdered near Collooney, County Sligo, Ireland, yesterday. The murder has caused great excitement.

The North German Gazette complains of the French hatred of Germany shown by the recent tearing down of the escutcheon on the German consulate at Havre. King Milan is enraged because the Servian bisnops did not meet him at the station on his return from Austria. It is inferred that the bishops side with Queen Natalie.

The Cologne Gazette declares that French offi-cers are systematically making tours of Ger-many on the pretense of desiring to learn the language, but really to act as military spies. The leading incidents of Emperor William's

Enropean tour have been made the subjects of paintings, drawings, and photographs, which will be reproduced and published with notes. The Vienna Fremdenblatt states that it has been reliably informed that Russia has completed preparations for the transfer of a large number of troops from the interior of Russia towards the Austrian and German frontiers, and that the transfer will shortly be made.

An attempt has been made by incendiaries to destroy the Fontainebleau forest. Fires were started in five different places, and were extinguished with difficulty. A large quantity of forage was consumed. The loss is 1,250,000 france. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of having started the fires.

THE NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

Miss Frances E. Willard Re-Elected to the Presidency-List of Other Officers Chosen.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 .- When the pational convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union resumed its business session in the Metropolitan Opera-house, this morning, the great building was crowded in every part by women of all ages, and many gentlemen, all especially interested in the proceedings, because to-day had been fixed for the annual election of officers. A somewhat acrid debate was caused, shortly after the session was opened, by the president, Miss Frances E. Willard, ruling, in reply to a question by a delegate, that delegates must vote according to their own convictions, and not be governed by the sentiments of their con-

Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, the delegate who had raised the question, made an attempt to appeal from the ruling of the chair, but failed.

An amendment to the constitution, making the private secretary of the president and the associate editress of the Union Signal members of the convention, gave rise to another sharp discussion, in which Mrs. J. Ellen Foster took a lively part, opposing the amendment.

The amendment was carried-Yeas, 308; nays, 54. Mrs. Foster's opposition was directed against the Union Signal, which has severely criticised Mrs. Foster. Mrs. Leonora Barry, of Philadelphia, the

feminine organizer of the Knights of Labor, and the wife of Secretary Berry, who recently with-drew from the Knights, was introduced to the convention. She made a brief address, declaring that the Knights of Labor and the W. C. T. I were united cinsely by bonds of sympathy and s utlarity of purpose. Whe Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston, was anoth er of the visitors to-day.

Voting for officers for the ensuing year began shortly before noon. Miss Frances E. Willard was re-elected president, receiving 360 votes out of a total of 391, and Mrs. J. Ellen Foster Caroline B. Buell was elected corresponding

secretary, receiving 364 votes of 398 cast. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge was elected recording secretary, receiving 354 votes of 382 cast. Miss Esther Pugh was elected treasurer by a vote of 365 out of 383. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was appointed assistant recording secretary by Mrs. Woodridge, A memorial service in memory of Mrs. Mary

Whithall Thomas, of Maryland; Miss Rose Phillips, of Missouri; Dr. Mary E. Thomas, of Indiana, and Mrs. H. Villars, of Illipois, who died during the year, was then held. A resolution was passed petitioning the United States Senate to make Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson a member of the committee on interpational arbitration.

Mrs. Carse read a report of the National Weman's Temperance Publishing Association for the year. The receipts were \$129,740, and the expenditures \$126,128,

THE MUD RUN ACCIDENT.

The Coroner's Jury Brings in a Verdict Declating the Trainmen Responsible.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Oct. 22.-After a three days' session, the coroner's jury which has been investigating the recent accident on the Lebigh Valley railroad, at Mud run, by which so many lives were lost, reached the following

"We find the engineers of locomotives 452 and 466, of the seventh section, were guilty of gross negligence, first, in failing to discover the red signal in time, the evidence clearly showing that this signal was in full view as their train approached, and secondly, for not approaching the station under full control, as required by both the general and special orders. The evidence also shows that the air-brakes of the entire seventh section were under the control of the engineer of locomotive 466, and that he could have stopped the train in spite of the locomotive ahead, No. 452. We find that the look-out men of locomotives 452 and 466 were guilty of gross negligence in failing to report to their respective engineers the red light at the station as the train approached. The men were placed on their respective engines as an additional precaution, their special duty being to look out for signals. The look-out man on 452 failed to see the signal. The other, on 460, testified that he saw it when about 1,500 feet from the station, and yet he reported all right to the engineer, and claims that he did not think the red light meant anything, as nebody used it. We find that the rear brakeman of the sixth section was guilty of gross negligence, for, when his train stopped, instead of going promptly back the proper distance to warn the approaching train, he stopped at the station. There was time enough for him to have gone back nearly balf a mile, but he went less than 500 feet. We find that the conductors of the two sections failed in their duty, the first in not conforming to the rule requiring each conductor to see personally that his brakeman protects the rear of his train, and the second in not requiring his train to approach the station under con-

The coroner's jury investigating the recent railroad accident on the Lebigh Valley railroad at Tamanesd, by which eight persons were killed and seven others fatally injured, rendered a verdict to-day charging the flagman with gross negligence in not signaling the approaching train sooner, and consuring the engineer of the Pennsylvania freight train for running too fast, and the engineer of the Lehigh Valley construction train for not carrying out orders issued.

Yellow Fever Record.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 22.-The number of new cases to-day was 43, and 1 death. Of the new cases 8 were white and 35 colored. Total cases to date, 3,839; total deaths, 332. Columbus, Ga., Oct. 22 - The Board of Health to-day raised the quarantine against all

New York, Oct. 22 -- Advices from Fernancases and 2 deaths, and on the 22d, 15 new cases and 1 death. There have been 12 cases of fever at Caneville, and 5 are now under treat-

Mill and Storehouse Burned. budget committee that it will be necessary to spend £40,000,000 for the purpose of defending ufacturing Company's mill and storehouse, the eastern frontier against a possible German Loss, \$85,000; insurance, \$60,000.

BLAINE ON TARIFF REFORM

The False Pretenses of Mills and His Followers Held Up to Public View.

Changes Made in the House Bill in Order Save the Influence and Votes of Democrats Whose Interests Were Threatened

Gov. Hill Declines to Review a Parade in Conjunction with the President,

And the Democratic Outlook in New York State Becomes Still More Complicated-How the Mills Bill Would Affect Farmers.

DEMOCRATIC SHAMS.

Mr. Blaine Exposes the Hypocrisy and Deceit of Mills and His Supporters.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa. Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 22 .- Mr. Blaine arrived here from the West this evening in General Alger's private car, and was received at the depot by the local committee on reception, who accompanied him in carriages to the Tifft House. There was no public demonstration. Later, Mr. Blaine addressed an audience in the Main-street Rink. It was estimated that 5,000 persons were within hearing distance, and several thousand additional within sight of the speaker. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, the cheering continuing for several minutes, and his remarks in criticism of the Mills bill were interspersed by many manifestations of approval. He spoke as

"One of the most frequently repeated arguments of the Democrats in favor of what they term 'tariff reform' is the necessity for the ad-mission of all raw materials free of duty. They leave it to be inferred that the Mills bill attains this end, and their failure to explain all of the provisions of that bill amounts to a suppression of the truth. Let me ask some Democratic speaker or some Democratic journal to tell the public how far and for what reasons raw materials are admitted free by the Mills bill, and in the meantime I will contribute a few facts to the discussion. If I mistake not, the Mills bill combines the most discreditable features of egislation ever attempted in a tariff measurediscreditable alike by acts of commission and

"Let us take the raw materials in detail. Coal is a raw material of immeasurable value. The original design was to admit coal free of duty, but the Democratic ways and means committee were plainly told that if they took that step they would endanger the supremacy of their party in old Virginia, and West Virginia, and in Maryland, and therefore their project of making coal free was abandoned. Iron is one of the raw materials about which we heard much at the beginning of the recent session of Congrees. It was proclaimed on all hands by Democrats that iron-ore must be free, for iron-ore lay at the basis of all forms of iron and steel fabrics, and its price must be lowered. But it was found that Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, chairman of the Democratic national committee, was the owner of one of the largest mines of iron-ore in the Lake Superior region, and that the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Brice, with his political associates, owned and controlled a road which received large sums from the transportation of this ore. It was further known that Mr. Smith Weed, one of the most prominent Democrats, was largely interested in iron-ore and in the manufacture of iron. Upon the statement of those facts the Democratic ways and means committee at once abandoned the idea of putting ore on the free list; abandoned it, not because they thought the step unjust, but because they found

it would injure the business interests of promineut Democrats. "Now, for another article-lime-which is one of the essentials in all building operations. It was upon the free list in the first publication of the Mills bill. The largest supply of fine lime comes from the county of Knox, in the State of Maine. Knox happens to be the only county in the State that ordinarily gives Democratic majority. The Democrats of Knox memorialized the ways and means committee, remonstrating against their proposed action and giving the committee to understand that if they wanted to wipe out a majority in the last Democratic county in Maine they should put lime on the free list. The old duty was restored on lime, but the Democrats of Knox were naturally so justly enraged at the manner in which the ways and means committee had trifled with so large and. to them, so vital an interest, that they turned around in the September election and gave a good-sized majority to the Republican ticketby way of rebuking an attempt to reform the tariff on the line of a partisan division. They will vote still more heavily against Mr. Cleve-

land in November. "Wood puip is treated as a raw material and inally framed, but it was soon discovered that Mr. Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-general, and Mr. I. M. Weston, chairman of the Democratic State committee of Michigan, owned a valuable patent for an improvement of the manufacture of wood pulp, and that the patent would be rendered worthless if wood pulp was put on the free list, and so back went the former duty. The value of Mr. Dickinson's patent was preserved to him by his Democratic friends of the House of Representatives. Mark you, the duty was not re-stored because, in the belief of the Democratic committee on ways and means, sound policy required it, but it was restored because they do not wish to do harm to leading Democrats who were expected to deliver the electoral vote of

Michigan to President Cleveland. "Here is another case: Marble of all kinds in block, rough or squared, was on the free list in the Mills bill as reported to the House, but was afterward removed from it, probably because it gave offense to some conspicuous members of the 'unconquerable Democracy' of Vermont. I do not actually know the real reason in this case, but doubtless Mr. Bradley B. Smalley, the keeper of the Democratic conscience in Vermont, can state it. But it added one more instance of a proposed abolition of duty on raw material being promptly reways and meaus committee.

considered and the duty being restored by the "Glue was treated as a raw material in the first draft of the Mills bill, because it is prepared as an essential for so many handicrafts. Glue, therefore, was reported on the free list, but it was soon found that a Democratic syndicate in the West made pretty much all the give for that section, and the Democratic heirs of the late venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, made nearly all the glue for the rest of the country. It was not in the hearts of the Democratic ways and means committee to strike down an interest that could afford large Democratic contributions in the West, and so prominent and influential a Democratic interest in its manufacture as Mr. Edward Cooper, late Mayor of New York city, and consequently glue went off the free list and back to the old duty.

"Another case in point, though not connected with the free list, presents the same extraordinary course on the part of the ways and means

"Every one who has paid attention to tariff discussion for the last fifteen years knows that the one subject on which the free-traders un-ceasingly barped was that of the monopoly of wood-screws held by some manufacturers in Connecticut. They denounced it through all the moods and tenses of denunciation. It was to be expected, therefore, that the duty on woodscrews would be seriously reduced, if, indeed, the Democratic ways and means committee, in their wrath, did not put the article on the free list. But this interest was found to be so important in Connecticut, and to be in such large part in Democratic bands, that the Democrats of the ways and means committee were advised that if they hoped to carry Connecticut for Mr. Cleveland, woodscrews must be letalone. So this 'great, odious monopoly,' as they had for so many years de-scribed and denounced it, was left undisturbed by the tariff reformers, and with all the naked and time-honored abuses under Republican rule

which they had imputed to it.

that they shifted around, turned and dickered on the various provisions in it, just as the personal and pecuniary interests of leading Democrats outside of Congress demanded, and that in several important departments of manufacture they shaped their action and reached their conclusion without regard to any considerations other than those which affected the pockets of distinguished Democrats, the prospects of political influence, the results of forthcoming elections. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee had been elections. The Democratic members of the ways and means committee had been crying aloud that protection was robbery, but they apparently changed their creed before they got through with their bill, and concluded that protection was robbery only when Republicans secured a profit on a protected article. When leading Democrats, like Mr. Barnum, Don M. Dickinson, Smith Weed or Edward Cooper pocket the profits, protection becomes the mildest of virtues. Republicans believe in protection as a principle of general application to American industries. The Democrats of the ways and means committee seem to believe in ways and means committee seem to believe in it only when their party friends can enjoy profit and benefit from it. "When the Democrats of the ways and means committee came to the raw material of wool they found no representative Democrate pecuniarily interested in it. The wool interest is divided and subdivided among the farmers of the country, some having five or ten sheep, some from fifty to one hundred, the great mass owning under two hundred, a few har as many as five hundred, still fewer a the ', and still fewer yet owning large flocks on i ase ranches. The entire cip is worth \$100, 000 every year, and, subdivided as it is, that vast sum reaches six or seven hundred thousand familes in this land. No big Democrats there to be protected. No Democratic votes trembling in the balance there. Wool

concerns only farmers away off in the country; men engaged in honest industry, not in packing caucuses or controlling conventions; men who were not of any particular use in the Democratie party; men, the vast mass of whom, were lo-cated in Republican States, and therefore not specially deserving of the consideration of the Democratic Congress. So wool went on the free list and was held injury thereby inflicted upon that large number of families throughout the entire country from ocean to ocean. Thank Heaven, the ways and means committee, while taking off the duty from wool, cannot take away votes from the wool-growers. While the wool-growers were not admitted, through back-door infrances, to the committee room, as the Sugar Trust, they have the right left them to express themselves at the polls, and will be apt to speak out in the approaching election. Never, Mr. Chairman, never before in this country has such a scandalous revenge been attempted in legislation. It stamps the Mills bill from beginning to end as a measure full of personal benefits and personal wrongs. The last place in which you would naturally suspect petty revenges, unworthy spites and gross favoritisms would be a bill raising revenue for the support of the government; but the Democratic ways and means committee have achieved that disreputable end, and, but for a Republican Senate, they would have embodied all these monstrosities, originating from motives of personal gain, in the law of the land."

The other speakers of the evening were Gen. King, of Maryland, and Hon. J. M. Tnurston,

of Nebraska. HILL AND CLEVELAND.

The Former Declines to Participate with the Latter in Reviewing a Parade.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Democratic business men of this city propose to have their big parade next Saturday afternoon. It was arranged that President Cleveland and Gov. David B. Hill should review the parade jointly from a stand erected opposite the Worth monument, on Fifth avenue. To-night it was stated officially that Governor Hill refused to review the parade in personal association with President Cleveland. This andouncement fell like a thunder-clap among the Democrats of the city, and created widespread consternation. It

means more than appears on the surface. It is

simply war to the knife and the knife to the

hilt on election day. It is the culmination of a

series of wrongs and outrages which President

Cleveland has perpetrated upon Governer Hill.

It may be possible, but is is not probable, that

Governor Hill will recall his decision. The result, however, will not be altered, Governor Hill's friends have made up their minds. The national Democratic committee, however, is greatly alarmed. They have appointed a committee to see Governor Hill and ask him, for the sake of apparent barmony, to reconsider his action. Every pressure which can be brought to bear upon the Governor will be resorted to. It is said that President Cleveland is even himself alarmed at the situation, and has appealed to Barnum and Brice to patch up the trouble. In order to understand the situation it is necessary to give a little bit of history. President Cleveland was opposed to Governor Hill's renomination. For some time previous to the meeting of the State . convention, it is stated authoritatively, he contemplated using his influence to prevent Governor Hill's being renominated. His friends, however, prevailed upon him to take his hands off. They told him that any interference of the national administration in State affairs, such as he contemplated, would simply precipitate another Folger campaign. He reluctantly yielded to this counsel, but ever since Mr. Hill's nomination it has been his apparent determination to do everything he could to secure more votes in the State of New York than would be cast for Gevernor Hill. This is what Governor Hill's friends state. There is no question but that he bas openly countenanced the two bureaus at work down town who are trying to secure Governor Hill's defeat, namely: the mugwump and independent Democratic bureaus. With the mugmumps his word is virtually law; the independent bureau is managed by Wm. R. Grace and City Chamberlain Wm. M. Ivins, both of whom are under deep obligations to Mr. Cleveland, and who are receiving repeated favors at his hands. About three weeks ago the Hill men became indignant at the situation. They started a plan to have petitions circulated in the down-town exchanges for the signatures of Democratic business men asking Mr. Cleveland to come out officially and indorses Governor Hill. Those petitions stated the fact that Governor Hill was stumping the country in the interest of President Cleveland

and that the least Mr. Cleveland could do would

be to stop the work done by his friends against Mr. Hill. Suddenly nothing more was heard

concerning those petitions and they disappeared mysteriously. The day before yesterday Joseph

J. O'Donough, who was one of the originators of

the movement, stated that the petitions were all ready printed and ready for circulation. Then he quietly refused

to say anything more. From other sources,

however, it was learned that a strong pressure

was brought to bear from Washington to have

the petitions suppressed. Its originators were finally and emphatically told that it would not do to push it. At the same time this demand

was coupled with a promise from the White House that everything that could be done would be done to stop the work of the mugwump and

independent bureaus against Gov. Hill. On these terms the Hill men, in the interest

of peace and harmony, acquiesced in Mr. Cleve-land's demand; but the promise on the part of

the administration was not kept. Instead of the

mugwamp bureau stopping work they went on

with redoubled vigor. William A. Grace and William M. Ivins, who were running the independent concern against Hill, were seen in daily and close consultations with Cleveland's chief representative in this city, Collector Magone. The Hill men pointed to this fact as an evidence of the administration's treachery, and day by day they became more trritated.

Several days ago 1 detailed, at some laugth. the trouble that had grown up between the State and national committees. The summary of that statement was to the effect that the national committee was simply taking care of Mr.

Cieveland, and did not care a rap for Governor Hill. The friction between the two committees has increased from that date up to the present time, until the State committee has deemed it advisable to take the entire charge of the State canvass into its own "Another case comes very near to you in of the State canvass into its own Buffalo. Cement—Roman, Portland and all hands. It is even afraid to trust the national others—was put on the free list in the original committee with the slightest details of the candraft of the Mills bill. It was taken off and re- | vass of Governor Hill. It has started out to stored to its old duty at the instance and by the influence of your fellow-citizen, Daniel Lockwood. United States district attorney. Mr. Lockwood appeared as either a stockholder in a cement company or attorney for stockholders, I only be appreciated by those who know the sit-